

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
MIDDLE DISTRICT OF FLORIDA
ORLANDO DIVISION**

Plaintiff,

-VS-

Case No.

Defendant.

CASE MANAGEMENT AND SCHEDULING ORDER

Having considered the case management report prepared by the parties, *see* Fed. R. Civ. P. 26 (f) and Local Rule 3.05 (c), the Court enters this case management and scheduling order:

Mandatory Initial Disclosures (pursuant to Fed.R.Civ.P. 26(a)(1) as amended effective December 1, 2000)	
Certificate of Interested Persons and Corporate Disclosure Statement	
Motions to Add Parties or to Amend Pleadings	
Disclosure of Expert Reports <div>Plaintiff: Defendant: Rebuttal:</div>	
Discovery Deadline	
Dispositive Motions, <i>Daubert</i>, and <i>Markman</i> Motions	
Meeting <i>In Person</i> to Prepare Joint Final Pretrial Statement	
Joint Final Pretrial Statement (<i>Including</i> a Single Set of Jointly Proposed Jury Instructions and Verdict Form (With diskette), Voir Dire Questions, Witnesses Lists, Exhibit Lists on Approved Form	

All Other Motions Including Motions <i>In Limine</i>, Trial Briefs (MULTIPLE MOTIONS IN LIMINE ARE NOT FAVORED. ALL REQUESTS TO LIMIT EVIDENCE SHALL THEREFORE BE INCLUDED IN A SINGLE MOTION NOT TO EXCEED 20 PAGES WITHOUT LEAVE OF COURT. RESPONSES ARE ALSO LIMITED TO 20 PAGES WITHOUT LEAVE OF COURT.)		
Final Pretrial Conference	Date: Time: Judge:	
Trial Term Begins [Trials Before Magistrate Judges Begin on Date Certain]		
Estimated Length of Trial		
Jury/Non Jury		
Mediation Designated Lead Counsel shall contact opposing counsel and the mediator to reserve a conference date and shall file a Notice with the Court within eleven days of the date of this Order advising of the date.		Deadline: Mediator: Address: Telephone:
Designated Lead Counsel Pursuant to Local Rule 9.04(a)(3) Lead Counsel Telephone Number		Attorney Name: Telephone Number:

The purpose of this order is to discourage wasteful pretrial activities, and to secure the just, speedy, and inexpensive determination of the action. *See* Fed.R.Civ.P. 1; Local Rule 1.01(b). This order controls the subsequent course of this proceeding. Fed.R.Civ.P. 16(b), (e). Counsel and all parties (both represented and *pro se*) shall comply with this order, with the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, with the Local Rules of the United States District Court for the Middle District of Florida, and with the Administrative Procedures for Case Management/Electronic Case Filing (effective July 2004). Counsel shall also comply with the *Ideals and Goals of Professionalism* adopted by the Board

of Governors of the Florida Bar on May 16, 1990. *See* 73 FLORIDA BAR JOURNAL 711- 13 (September 1999); Local Rule 2.04(g).

I. DISCOVERY

A. **Certificate of Interested Persons and Corporate Disclosure Statement** – This Court has previously ordered each party, governmental party, intervenor, non-party movant, and Rule 69 garnishee to file and serve a Certificate of Interested Persons and Corporate Disclosure Statement using a mandatory form. No party may seek discovery from any source before filing and serving a Certificate of Interested Persons and Corporate Disclosure Statement. A motion, memorandum, response, or other paper – including emergency motion – may be denied or stricken unless the filing party has previously filed and served a Certificate of Interested Persons and Corporate Disclosure Statement. Any party who has not already filed and served the required certificate shall do so within **eleven** days of the date of this order, or sanctions will be imposed.

B. **Discovery Not Filed** – The parties shall not file discovery materials with the Clerk except as provided in Local Rule 3.03. The Court encourages the exchange of discovery requests on diskette. *See* Local Rule 3.03(f). A copy of the Local Rules may be viewed at <http://www.flmd.uscourts.gov>.

C. **Limits on Discovery** – Absent leave of Court, the parties may take no more than ten depositions per side (not per party). Fed.R.Civ.P. 30(a)(2)(A); Fed.R.Civ.P. 31(a)(2)(A); Local Rule 3.02(b). Absent leave of Court, the parties may serve no more than twenty-five interrogatories, including sub-parts. Fed.R.Civ.P. 33(a); Local Rule 3.03(a). Absent leave of the Court or stipulation by the parties, each deposition is limited to one day of seven hours. Fed.R.Civ.P. 30(d)(2)(as amended eff. Dec. 1, 2000). The parties may agree by stipulation on other limits on discovery within the context of the limits and deadlines established by this Case Management and Scheduling Order, but the parties may not alter the terms of this Order without leave of Court. Fed.R.Civ.P. 29.

D. **Discovery Deadline** – Each party shall timely serve discovery requests so that the Rules allow for a response prior to the discovery deadline. The Court may deny as untimely all motions to compel filed after the discovery deadline.

E. **Disclosure of Expert Testimony** – On or before the date set forth in the above table for the disclosure of expert reports, the party shall fully comply with Fed.R.Civ.P. 26(a)(2) and 26(e). Expert testimony on direct examination at trial will be limited to the opinions, bases, reasons, data, and other information disclosed in the written expert report disclosed pursuant to this Order. Failure to disclose such information may result in the exclusion of all or part of the testimony of the expert witness.

F. **Confidentiality Agreements** – The parties may reach their own agreement regarding the designation of materials as “confidential.” There is no need for the Court to endorse the

confidentiality agreement. The Court discourages unnecessary stipulated motions for a protective order. The Court will enforce stipulated and signed confidentiality agreements. *See* Local Rule 4.15. Each confidentiality agreement or order shall provide, or shall be deemed to provide, that “no party shall file a document under seal without first having obtained an order granting leave to file under seal on a showing of particularized need.” *See also* “Motions to File Under Seal” below.

II. MOTIONS

A. **Certificate of Good Faith Conference** – *Before filing any motion in a civil case, the moving party shall confer with the opposing party in a good faith effort to resolve the issues raised by the motion, and shall file with the motion a statement certifying that the moving party has conferred with the opposing party, and that the parties have been unable to agree on the resolution of the motion.* Local Rule 3.01(g); Fed.R.Civ.P. 26(c). A certification to the effect that opposing counsel was unavailable for a conference before filing a motion is insufficient to satisfy the parties' obligation to confer. *See* Local Rule 3.01(g). No certificate is required in a motion for injunctive relief, for judgment on the pleadings, for summary judgment, to dismiss or to permit maintenance of a class action, to dismiss for failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted, or to involuntarily dismiss an action. Local Rule 3.01(g). The term "counsel" in Rule 3.01(g) includes *pro se* parties acting as their own counsel, thus requiring movants to confer with *pro se* parties and requiring *pro se* movants to file Rule 3.01(g) certificates. The term “confer” in Rule 3.01(g) requires a substantive conversation *in person or by telephone* in a good faith effort to resolve the motion without court action and does not envision an exchange of ultimatums by fax or letter. Counsel who merely “attempt” to confer have not “conferred.” Counsel must respond promptly to inquiries and communications from opposing counsel. Board of Governors of the Florida Bar, *Ideals and Goals of Professionalism*, 73 Florida Bar Journal 712 - 13 ¶ 6.10 and *Creed of Professionalism* ¶ 8 (adopted May 16, 1990). The Court will deny motions that fail to include an appropriate, complete Rule 3.01(g) certificate. No certificate is required in a motion for injunctive relief, for judgment on the pleadings, for summary judgment, to dismiss or to permit maintenance of a class action, to dismiss for failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted or to involuntarily dismiss an action. Local Rule 3.01(g). Nonetheless, the Court expects that a party alleging that a pleading fails to state a claim will confer with counsel for the opposing party before moving to dismiss and will agree to an order permitting the filing of a curative amended pleading. Fed.R.Civ.P. 10, 15.

B. Extension of Deadlines

The parties may not extend deadlines established in this Case Management and Scheduling Order without the approval of the Court.

1. **Dispositive Motions Deadline and Trial Not Extended** – Motions to extend the dispositive motions deadline or to continue the trial are generally denied. *See* Local Rule 3.05(c)(2)(E). The Court will grant an exception only when necessary to prevent manifest injustice. A motion for a continuance of the trial is subject to denial if it fails to comply with Local Rule 3.09. The Court cannot extend a dispositive motion deadline to the eve of trial. In light of the district

court's heavy felony trial calendar, at least five months are required before trial to receive memoranda in opposition to a motion for summary judgment, and to research and resolve the dispositive motion sufficiently in advance of trial.

2. **Extensions of Other Deadlines Disfavored** – Motions for an extension of other deadlines established in this order, including motions for an extension of the discovery period, are disfavored. The deadline will not be extended absent a showing of good cause. Fed.R.Civ.P. 16(b); Local Rule 3.09(a). Failure to complete discovery within the time established by this Order shall not constitute cause for continuance. A motion to extend an established deadline normally will be denied if the motion fails to recite that: 1) the motion is joint or unopposed; 2) the additional discovery is necessary for specified reasons; 3) all parties agree that the extension will not affect the dispositive motions deadline and trial date; 4) all parties agree that any discovery conducted after the dispositive motions date established in this Order will not be available for summary judgment purposes; and 5) no party will use the granting of the extension in support of a motion to extend another date or deadline. The filing of a motion for extension of time does not toll the time for compliance with deadlines established by Rule or Order.

C. **Motions to Compel and for Protective Order** – Motions to compel and motions for a protective order will be denied unless the motion fully complies with Local Rule 3.04, requiring the motion to quote in full each interrogatory, question, or request; to quote in full opposing party's objection and grounds, or response which is asserted to be insufficient; and to state the reasons the motion should be granted.

D. **Motions to File Under Seal** – Whether documents filed in a case may be filed under seal is a separate issue from whether the parties may agree that produced documents are confidential. Motions to file under seal are disfavored. The Court will permit the parties to file documents under seal only upon a finding of extraordinary circumstances and particularized need. *See Brown v. Advantage Engineering, Inc.*, 960 F.2d 1013 (11th Cir. 1992); *Wilson v. American Motors Corp.*, 759 F.2d 1568 (11th Cir. 1985); *see also* Administrative Procedures for Case Management/Electronic Case Filing (effective July 2004). A party seeking to file a document under seal must file a motion to file under seal requesting such Court action, together with a memorandum of law in support.

E. **Memoranda in Opposition** – Each party opposing any written motion shall file and serve, within **eleven** days¹ after being served with such motion, a legal memorandum with citation of authorities in opposition to the relief requested. Local Rule 3.01(b). Where no memorandum in opposition has been filed, the Court routinely grants the motion as unopposed. Motions titled as “unopposed” or “agreed” normally come to the Court's attention prior to the deadline for response.

¹Counsel will note that this order modifies Local Rule 3.01 (b) (allowing opposition to a motion within 10 days) in this case. Intermediate Saturdays, Sundays, and specified legal holidays are *included* in the computation of periods of eleven days or more. *See* Fed.R.Civ.P. 6 (a); Local Rule 4.20. If the motion was served by mail, add three days to the prescribed period. Fed.R.Civ.P. 6 (e); Local Rule 4.20 (a)(2). Service by facsimile constitutes a method of hand delivery for the purpose of computing the time within which any response is required. Local Rule 1.07 (c).

F. **Emergency Motions** – The Court may consider and determine emergency motions at any time. Local Rule 3.01(e). Counsel should be aware that the designation “emergency” may cause a judge to abandon other pending matters in order to immediately address the “emergency.” The Court will sanction any counsel or party who designates a motion as “emergency” under circumstances that are not a true emergency. It is not an emergency when counsel has delayed discovery until the end of the discovery period.

G. **Twenty Page Limit** – No party shall file a brief or memorandum in excess of twenty pages. Local Rule 3.01(c). Motions for relief from page limitations are disfavored and will not be granted without a specific showing of good cause.

H. **Motions for Summary Judgment**

1. **Required Materials** – A motion for summary judgment shall specify the material facts as to which the moving party contends there is no genuine issue for trial, and shall be accompanied by a memorandum of law, affidavits and other evidence in the form required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 56. The motion for summary judgment and supporting memorandum of law combined shall not exceed twenty pages. Local Rule 3.01(c). Each party opposing a motion for summary judgment shall serve, within **thirty** days after being served with such motion, a legal memorandum with citation of authorities in opposition to the relief requested as required by Local Rule 3.01(b). The memorandum in opposition shall specify the material facts as to which the opposing party contends there exists a genuine issue for trial, and shall be accompanied by affidavit(s) and other evidence in the form required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 56. On or before the date on which the memorandum in opposition is due, the parties may also file a stipulation of agreed material facts signed by the movant and the parties opposing summary judgment pursuant to Local Rule 4.15. Both the movant and the party opposing summary judgment shall provide pinpoint citations to the pages and lines of record supporting each material fact. General references to a deposition are inadequate. Material facts set forth in the stipulation will be deemed admitted for the purposes of the motion.

2. **Under Advisement** – The Court takes a motion for summary judgment under advisement **thirty** days from the date it is served, unless the Court orders a different date. Unless specifically ordered, the Court will not hold a hearing on the motion. Failure to oppose any motion for summary judgment may result in the entry of a judgment for the movant without further proceedings. *See Milburn v. United States*, 734 F.2d 762, 765 (11th Cir. 1984); *Griffith v. Wainwright*, 772 F.2d 822, 825 (11th Cir. 1985) (*per curiam*); Fed.R.Civ.P. 56 (e); Local Rule 3.01(b). All requirements in this Order apply to *pro se* litigants as well as to parties represented by counsel.

I. **Daubert and Markman Motions** – On or before the date established in the above table for the filing of motions for summary judgment, any party seeking a ruling pursuant to *Daubert v. Merrell Dow Pharmaceuticals, Inc.*, 509 U.S. 579 (1993) (admissibility of expert opinions) or pursuant to *Markman v. Westview Instruments, Inc.*, 116 S.Ct. 1384 (1996) (interpretation of a patent

claim) shall file and serve an appropriate motion. The parties shall prepare a glossary of technical or scientific terms where appropriate for the Court.

J. **All Other Motions Including Motions *In Limine*** – On or before the date established in the above table, the parties shall file and serve all other motions including motions *in limine*. Local Rule 3.01(g) applies, and the parties shall confer to define and limit the issues in dispute.

III. JOINT FINAL PRETRIAL STATEMENT

A. **Meeting *In Person*** – On or before the date established in the above table, **lead trial counsel** for all parties and any **unrepresented parties** shall meet together *in person* pursuant to Local Rule 3.06(b) in a good faith effort to:

1. settle the case; the parties shall thoroughly and exhaustively discuss settlement of the action before undertaking the extensive efforts needed to conduct final preparation of the case for trial and to comply with the requirements of this order;

2. stipulate to as many facts and issues as possible; in order to assist the Court, the parties shall make an active and substantial effort to stipulate at length and in detail as to agreed facts and law, and to limit, narrow, and simplify the issues of fact and law that remain contested; as a rule, parties who have complied with this requirement in good faith will file a Joint Final Pretrial Statement listing far more agreed facts and principles of law than those that remain for determination at trial;

3. tag, mark, identify, examine, copy, and list all original trial exhibits (including actual document exhibits) that any party will offer in evidence or otherwise tender to any witness during trial [Local Rule 3.06(b)(3) and 3.07(a)]; prepare and exchange a final exhibit list on the Clerk's approved form (attached to this order) bearing a description identifying each exhibit and sponsoring witness [Local Rule 3.07(b)]; it is anticipated that counsel will agree to the admission of the bulk of the opposing parties' exhibits without objection and shall designate on the exhibit list the exhibits which the Court may admit without objection at trial. Absent good cause, the Court will **not** receive in evidence over objection any exhibits – including charts, diagrams, and demonstrative evidence – not presented to opposing counsel or unrepresented parties for inspection and copying at the required meeting or not listed in the joint final pretrial statement. Photographs of sensitive exhibits (*i.e.*, guns, drugs, valuables) and of non-documentary evidence, and reductions of documentary exhibits larger than 8 ½" by 14" to be substituted for original exhibits after conclusion of the trial must be presented to opposing counsel for examination at the meeting to prepare the Joint Final Pretrial Statement. Objections to such photographs or reductions of exhibits must be listed in the Joint Final Pretrial Statement. The parties are advised that the design of certain courtrooms may preclude the use of large exhibits and posters in a jury trial. The parties are directed to contact the trial judge's courtroom deputy clerk to discuss exhibits and equipment to be used during trial; and

4. exchange the names and addresses of all witnesses and state whether they will likely be called.

B. The Joint Final Pretrial Statement

1. **Form of Joint Final Pretrial Statement** – On or before the date established in the above table, the parties shall file a Joint Final Pretrial Statement that strictly conforms to the requirements of Local Rule 3.06(c) and this Order. **This case must be fully ready for trial at the time that the Joint Final Pretrial Statement is due.** Lead trial counsel for **all** parties, or the parties themselves if unrepresented, shall sign the Joint Final Pretrial Statement. The Court will strike pretrial statements that are unilateral, incompletely executed, or otherwise incomplete. Inadequate stipulations of fact and law will be stricken. Sanctions may be imposed for failure to comply, including the striking of pleadings. At the conclusion of the final pretrial conference, all pleadings are deemed to merge into the Joint Final Pretrial Statement, which will control the course of the trial. Local Rule 3.06(e); Fed.R.Civ.P. 16(e).

2. **Exhibit List** – The exhibit list filed in compliance with Local Rules 3.06(c)(4) and 3.07(b) must be on the Clerk’s approved form (attached to this order). Unlisted exhibits will not be received into evidence at trial, except by order of the Court in the furtherance of justice. *See* Local Rule 3.06(e). The Joint Final Pretrial Statement must attach each party’s exhibit list on the approved form listing each *specific* objection (“all objections reserved” does *not* suffice) to each numbered exhibit that remains after full discussion and stipulation. Objections not made – or not made with specificity – are waived.

3. **Witness List** – On the witness list required by Local Rule 3.06(c)(5), the parties and counsel shall designate which witnesses will likely be called, and also designate which witnesses may be called. Absent good cause, the Court will not permit over objection testimony from unlisted witnesses at trial. This restriction does not apply to true rebuttal witnesses (*i.e.*, witnesses whose testimony could not reasonably have been foreseen to be necessary). Records custodians may be listed but will not likely be called at trial, except in the rare event that authenticity or foundation is contested. For good cause shown in compelling circumstances, the Court may permit presentation of testimony in open court by contemporaneous transmission from a different location. Fed.R.Civ.P. 43(a).

4. **Depositions** – The Court encourages stipulations of fact to avoid calling unnecessary witnesses. Where a stipulation will not suffice, the Court permits the use of videotaped depositions. At the required meeting, counsel and unrepresented parties shall agree upon and specify in writing in the Joint Final Pretrial Statement the pages and lines of each deposition (except where used solely for impeachment) to be published to the trier of fact. The parties shall include in the Joint Final Pretrial Statement a page-and-line description of any testimony that remains in dispute after an active and substantial effort at resolution, together with argument and authority for each party’s position. The parties shall prepare for submission and consideration at the final pretrial conference

or trial an edited and marked copy (as to the portion offered by each party) of any deposition or deposition excerpt which is to be offered in evidence.

5. **Joint Jury Instructions, Verdict Form, Voir Dire Questions** – In cases to be tried before a jury, the parties shall attach to the Joint Final Pretrial Statement **a single jointly-proposed set of jury instructions in order of presentation to the jury**, together with a single jointly-proposed jury verdict form. Local Rule 5.01(c). The parties should be considerate of their jury, and therefore should submit short, concise special verdict forms. The Court prefers pattern jury instructions approved by the United States Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit. A party may include at the appropriate place in the single set of jointly-proposed jury instructions a contested charge, so designated with the name of the requesting party and bearing at the bottom a citation of authority for its inclusion, together with a summary of the opposing party's objection. The Court will deny outright a proposed instruction that is "slanted" in any way. The Court requests that the parties, where possible, attach to the Joint Final Pretrial Statement **a virus-free computer diskette containing the single set of jury instructions and verdict form, preferably in WordPerfect® 10.0 format**. The parties may include in the Joint Final Pretrial Statement a single list of jointly-proposed questions for the Court to ask the venire during voir dire.

C. **Coordination of Joint Final Pretrial Statement** – All parties are responsible for filing a Joint Final Pretrial Statement in full compliance with this order. Plaintiff's counsel (or plaintiff if all parties are proceeding *pro se*) shall have the *primary* responsibility to coordinate compliance with the sections of this order that require a meeting of lead trial counsel and unrepresented parties in person and the filing of a Joint Final Pretrial Statement and related material. *See* Local Rule 3.10 (relating to failure to prosecute). If the plaintiff is proceeding *pro se*, defense counsel shall coordinate compliance. If counsel is unable to coordinate such compliance, counsel shall timely notify the Court by written motion or request for a status conference.

D. **Trial Briefs and Other Materials**

1. **Trial Briefs** – On or before the date established above for filing "All Other Motions and Briefs," in the case of a non-jury trial, each party shall file and serve a trial brief with proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law, together with a computer diskette where possible. The parties may file a trial brief on or before the same date in the case of a jury trial.

2. **Exhibit Notebook** – On the first day of a jury trial or non-jury trial, the parties shall provide to the Court a bench notebook containing marked copies of all exhibits. The parties may contact the courtroom deputy clerk for the trial judge to determine whether this requirement may be waived.

IV. MEDIATION

A. **Purpose** – To minimize costly pretrial procedures in a case that may be equitably settled, and to secure the just, speedy, and inexpensive determination of this action, all parties shall

participate in good faith in mediation. *See* Fed.R.Civ.P. 1; Fed.R.Civ.P. 16(a)(5); Local Rules 1.01(b), 9.01(b). Parties who prefer mediation but have been designated for arbitration may file and serve a joint motion seeking relief from arbitration.

B. **The Mediator** – This Court prefers to appoint the certified and approved mediator, if any, chosen by the parties in their Case Management Report. If no such mediator has been chosen, the Court designates the default mediator listed in the above table pursuant to Local Rule 9.04. The mediator shall conduct the mediation conference in the conference room of the mediator’s law firm or office at a time and date selected by the mediator within the confines of this order.

C. **Last Date to Mediate** – The parties shall complete the mediation conference on or before the mediation date set forth earlier in the above table. Despite Local Rule 9.05(d), *neither the mediator nor the parties have authority to continue the mediation conference beyond this date* except on express order of the Court. In any Track Three case, complex case, or case involving multiple parties, the mediator has the authority to conduct the mediation in a series of sessions and in groups of parties so that mediation is complete by the last date to mediate.

D. **Mediator’s Authority** – The mediator shall have all powers and authority to conduct a mediation and to settle this case as are described in Chapter Nine of the Local Rules, except as limited by this order. *The mediation shall continue until adjourned by the mediator.* In order to coordinate the mediation conference, the mediator may set an abbreviated scheduling conference prior to the scheduled mediation. At such time, the mediator may designate one or more coordinating attorneys who shall be responsible for conferring with the mediator regarding the mediation conference. If necessary, the coordinating attorney may coordinate the rescheduling of a mediation conference within the time allowed in this order.

E. **General Rules Governing Mediation Conference**

1. **Case Summaries** – Not less than **two days** prior to the mediation conference, each party shall deliver to the mediator a written summary of the facts and issues of the case.

2. **Identification of Corporate Representative** – As part of the written case summary, counsel for each corporate party shall state the name and general job description of the employee or agent who will *attend and participate with full authority to settle* on behalf of the corporate party.

3. **Attendance Requirements and Sanctions** – Each attorney acting as lead trial counsel, and each party (and in the case of a corporate party, a corporate representative) with full authority to settle, *shall* attend and participate in the mediation conference. In the case of an insurance company, the term “full authority to settle” means authority to settle for the full value of the claim or policy limit. The Court will impose sanctions upon lead counsel and parties who do not attend and participate in good faith in the mediation conference.

4. **Authority to Declare Impasse** – Participants shall be prepared to spend as much time as may be necessary to settle the case. No participant may force the early conclusion of a mediation because of travel plans or other engagements. Only the mediator may declare an impasse or end the mediation.

5. **Restrictions on Offers to Compromise** – Evidence of an offer to compromise a claim is not admissible to prove liability for or invalidity of the claim or its amount. Fed. R. Evid. 408 (includes evidence of conduct or statements made in compromise negotiations); Local Rule 9.07(b). All discussion, representations and statements made at the mediation conference are privileged settlement negotiations. Except in a supplemental proceeding to enforce a settlement agreement, nothing related to the mediation conference shall be admitted at trial or be subject to discovery. Local Rule 9.07; Fed. R. Evid. 408. A communication between a party and a mediator during a private caucus is also confidential, unless the party tells the mediator that it is not.

F. **Compensation of Mediators** – Absent agreement of the parties and the mediator, mediators shall be compensated at a reasonable hourly rate provided by order of the Court after consideration of the amount in controversy, the nature of the dispute, the resources of the parties, the prevailing market rate for mediators in the applicable market, the skill and experience of the mediator, and other pertinent factors. Unless altered by order of the Court, the cost of the mediator's services shall be borne equally by the parties to the mediator conference.

G. **Settlement and Report of Mediator** – A settlement agreement reached between the parties shall be reduced to writing and signed by the parties and their attorneys in the presence of the mediator. *See also* Local Rule 9.06(b) and 3.08. Within **five days** of the conclusion of the mediation conference, the mediator shall file and serve a written mediation report stating whether all required parties were present, whether the case settled, and whether the mediator was forced to declare an impasse. *See* Local Rule 9.06. The mediator may report any conduct of a party or counsel that falls short of a good faith effort to resolve the case by agreement or fails to comply with this Order. *See* Local Rule 9.05(e), 9.06(a).

V. FINAL PRETRIAL CONFERENCE

A. **Lead Trial Counsel and Parties** – If this order does not set a final pretrial conference date, the Court may later set a final pretrial conference on notice. **Lead trial counsel and local counsel for each party, together with any unrepresented party, must attend the final pretrial conference in person unless previously excused by the Court.** *See* Local Rule 3.06(d); Fed.R.Civ.P. 16(d).

B. **Substance of Final Pretrial Conference** – Since this case must be fully ready for trial at the time that the Joint Final Pretrial Statement is due, at the final pretrial conference, all counsel and parties must be prepared and authorized to accomplish the purposes set forth in Fed.R.Civ.P. 16 and Local Rule 3.06, including formulating and simplifying the issues; eliminating frivolous claims and defenses; admitting facts and documents to avoid unnecessary proof; stipulating to the

authenticity of documents; obtaining advance rulings from the Court on the admissibility of evidence; settling the dispute; disposing of pending motions; establishing a reasonable limit on the time allowed for presenting evidence; and such other matters as may facilitate the just, speedy, and inexpensive disposition of the action. *See* Fed.R.Civ.P. 16(c)-(d).

VI. SANCTIONS – The Court will impose sanctions on any party or attorney: 1) who fails to attend and to actively participate in the meeting to prepare the Joint Pretrial Statement, or who refuses to sign and file agreed document; 2) who fails to attend the Final Pretrial Conference, or who is substantially unprepared to participate; 3) who fails to attend the mediation and actively participate in good faith, or who attends the mediation without full authority to negotiate a settlement, or who is substantially unprepared to participate in the mediation; or 4) who otherwise fails to comply with this order. Sanctions may include but are not limited to an award of reasonable attorneys fees and costs, the striking of pleadings, the entry of default, the dismissal of the case, and a finding of contempt of court. *See* Fed.R.Civ.P. 16(f) and 37; Local Rules 9.05(c), (e); 28 U.S.C. § 1927.

VII. TRIAL

A. Trial Before District Judge – A case scheduled for trial before a United States District Judge normally will be called for trial on the first day of the trial term indicated in the above table, or as soon after that date as is possible in light of the Court’s felony and civil trial calendar.² Cases not reached for trial in the month scheduled will be carried over to the following month on a trailing trial calendar, and issued subpoenas will continue in force. Counsel, parties, and witnesses ***shall be available on twenty-four hours notice*** for trial after the beginning of the trial term. A different District Judge or visiting judge may try the case. Local Rule 1.03(d). The case may be set for trial in the Orlando Division, Tampa Division, Fort Myers Division, Ocala Division, or Jacksonville Division of the Court. Local Rule 1.02(e). Absent a showing of good cause, any party whose turn it is to provide evidence will be deemed to have rested if, during the hours designated for trial, the party has no further evidence or witnesses available.

B. Trial Before Magistrate Judge – A case scheduled for trial before a United States Magistrate Judge will be called for trial on a date certain. With respect to a civil case that remains pending before a District Judge as of the date of this order, the United States District Judges of the Middle District of Florida wish to afford the parties the opportunity to consent to proceed before a Magistrate Judge. Consent must be unanimous. A United States Magistrate Judge is available pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(c) and Fed.R.Civ.P. 73(a) to conduct all further proceedings in this case (or specified motions in this case), to conduct a jury or non-jury trial ***beginning on a date certain***, and to enter final judgment. A party may appeal a final judgment of a Magistrate Judge to the United States Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit in the same manner as an appeal from the district court. 28 U.S.C. § 636(c)(3); Fed.R.Civ.P. 73. A party is free to withhold consent without adverse

²This case may be reassigned to a visiting District Judge at any time. In unusual and extraordinary circumstances, the Court may re-notice this case for trial shortly *before* the first day of the trial term if necessary to accommodate the trial schedule of the District Judge.

substantive consequences. 28 U.S.C. § 636 (c)(2); Fed.R.Civ.P. 73(b). Consent forms are attached to this scheduling order. Fed.R.Civ.P. 73(b); Local Rule 6.05.

C. **Settlement** – Counsel shall immediately notify the Court upon settlement of any case. Local Rule 3.08. The parties shall notify the Court of any settlement or other disposition of the case which will eliminate the need for a jury by 11:30 a.m. on the last business day before the date scheduled for jury selection. Failure to do so will subject each party to joint and several liability for jury costs. Regardless of the status of settlement negotiations, the parties shall appear for all scheduled hearings, including the Final Pretrial Conference and for trial absent the filing of a stipulation of dismissal signed by all parties who have appeared in the action (or notice of dismissal if prior to answer and motion for summary judgment). Fed.R.Civ.P. 41(a).

DONE and **ORDERED** in Orlando, Florida on (date).

Attachments: Exhibit List Form [mandatory form]
Magistrate Judge Consent / Entire Case
Magistrate Judge Consent / Specified Motions

Copies to: United States Magistrate Judge
All Counsel of Record
All *Pro Se* Parties
Law Clerk (trial judge)
Mediator



EXHIBIT LIST

___ Government ___ Plaintiff ___ Defendant ___ Court

Case No. _____
Style: _____

<u>Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Date Identified</u>	<u>Date Admitted</u>	<u>Sponsoring Witnesses</u>	<u>Objections / Stipulated Admissions</u> ¹	<u>Description of Exhibit</u>

¹Use a code (e.g. "A" or "**") in this column to identify exhibits to be received in evidence by agreement without objection. Otherwise, specifically state each objection to each opposed exhibit. Please note that each date box on the left must be one inch wide to accommodate the Clerk's date stamp.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
MIDDLE DISTRICT OF FLORIDA
ORLANDO DIVISION**

John Smith,

Plaintiff,

-vs-

Case No. 6:05-cv-56678-Orl-18DAB

John Doe,

Defendant.

**NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY OF A UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE
TO EXERCISE JURISDICTION**

In accordance with the provisions of 28 U.S.C. 636(c) and Fed. R. Civ. P. 73, you are hereby notified that a United States magistrate judge of this district court is available to conduct any or all proceedings in this case, including a jury or nonjury trial, and to order the entry of a final judgment. Exercise of this jurisdiction by a magistrate judge is, however, permitted only if all parties voluntarily consent.

You may, without adverse substantive consequences, withhold your consent, but this will prevent the court's jurisdiction from being exercised by a magistrate judge. If any party withholds consent, the identity of the parties consenting or withholding consent will not be communicated to any magistrate judge or to the district judge to whom the case has been assigned.

An appeal from a judgment entered by a magistrate judge shall be taken directly to the United States court of appeals for this judicial circuit in the same manner as an appeal from any other judgment of a district court.

CONSENT TO EXERCISE OF JURISDICTION BY A UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

In accordance with the provisions of 28 U.S.C. 636(c), and Fed.R.Civ.P. 73, the parties in this case hereby voluntarily consent to have a United States magistrate judge conduct any and all further proceedings in the case, including, the trial, order the entry of a final judgment, and conduct all post-judgment proceedings.

Signatures

Party Represented

Date

ORDER OF REFERENCE

It Is **ORDERED** that this case be referred to the UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE for all further proceedings and the entry of judgment in accordance with 28 U.S.C. 636(c), Fed. R. Civ. P. 73 and the foregoing consent of the parties.

DATE

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

NOTE: RETURN THIS FORM TO THE CLERK OF THE COURT ONLY IF ALL PARTIES HAVE CONSENTED ON THIS FORM TO THE EXERCISE OF JURISDICTION BY A UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
MIDDLE DISTRICT OF FLORIDA
ORLANDO DIVISION**

John Smith,

Plaintiff,

-vs-

Case No. 6:05-cv-56678-Orl-18DAB

John Doe,

Defendant.

**CONSENT TO EXERCISE JURISDICTION BY A UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE
OVER DISPOSITIVE MOTIONS DESCRIBED UNDER 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(B)**

CONSENT TO EXERCISE OF JURISDICTION

In accordance with the provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 636(c) and Fed.R.Civ.P. 73, the parties in this case consent to have a United States Magistrate Judge conduct any and all proceedings and enter a final order as to each motion identified below.

MOTION(S)

Party Represented

Signatures

Date

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ORDER OF REFERENCE

IT IS ORDERED that the above motions(s) be referred to the United States Magistrate Judge assigned to this case to conduct all proceedings and enter a final order on such motions(s) in accordance with 28 U.S.C. § 636(c) and Fed.R.Civ.P. 73.

Date

United States District Judge

NOTE: RETURN THIS FORM TO THE CLERK OF COURT ONLY IF ALL PARTIES HAVE CONSENTED ON THIS FORM TO THE EXERCISE OF JURISDICTION BY A UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE.